Cassini - Huygens Mission to Saturn and Titan
Webcast Discussion 1

Guest

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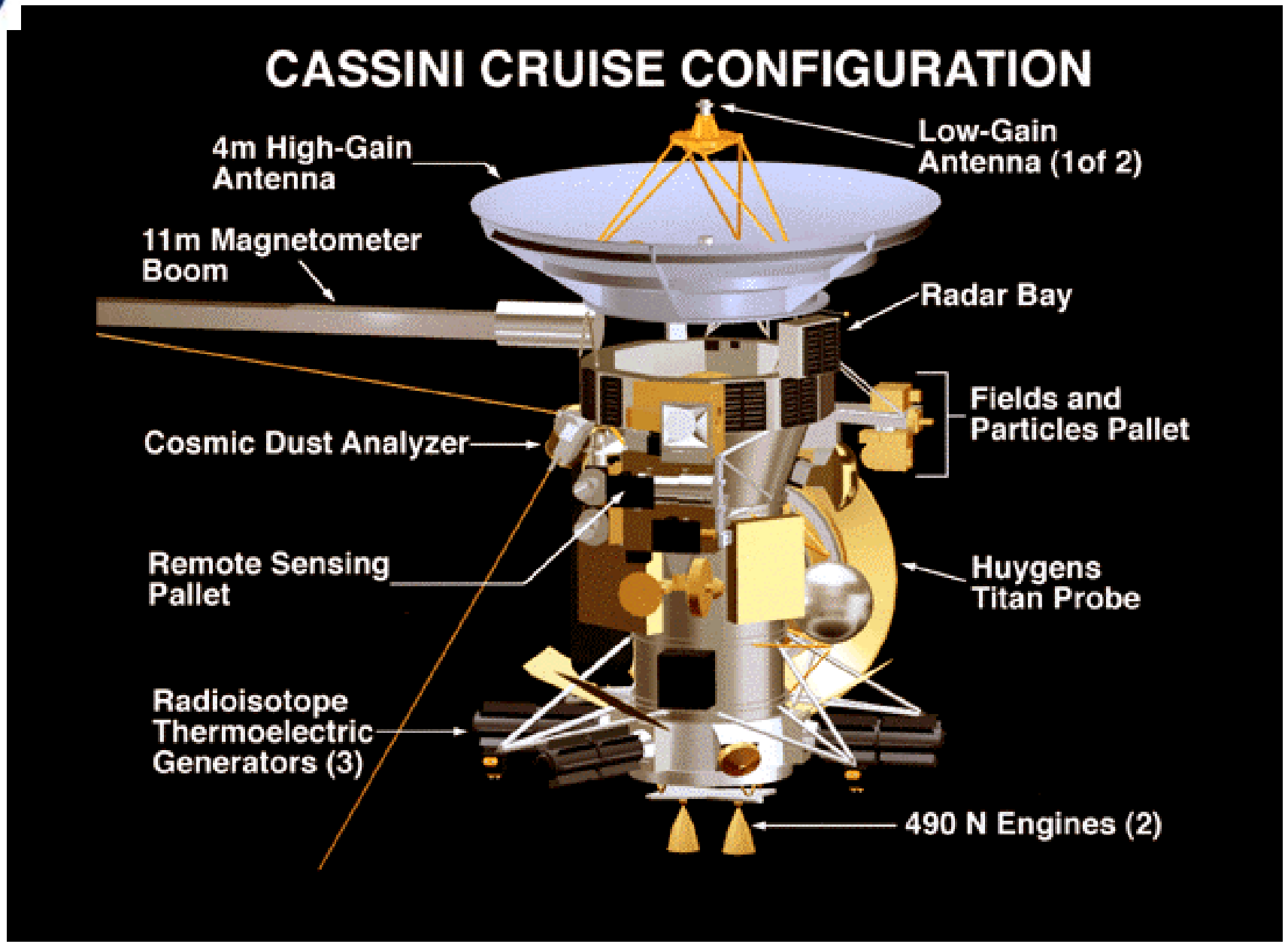
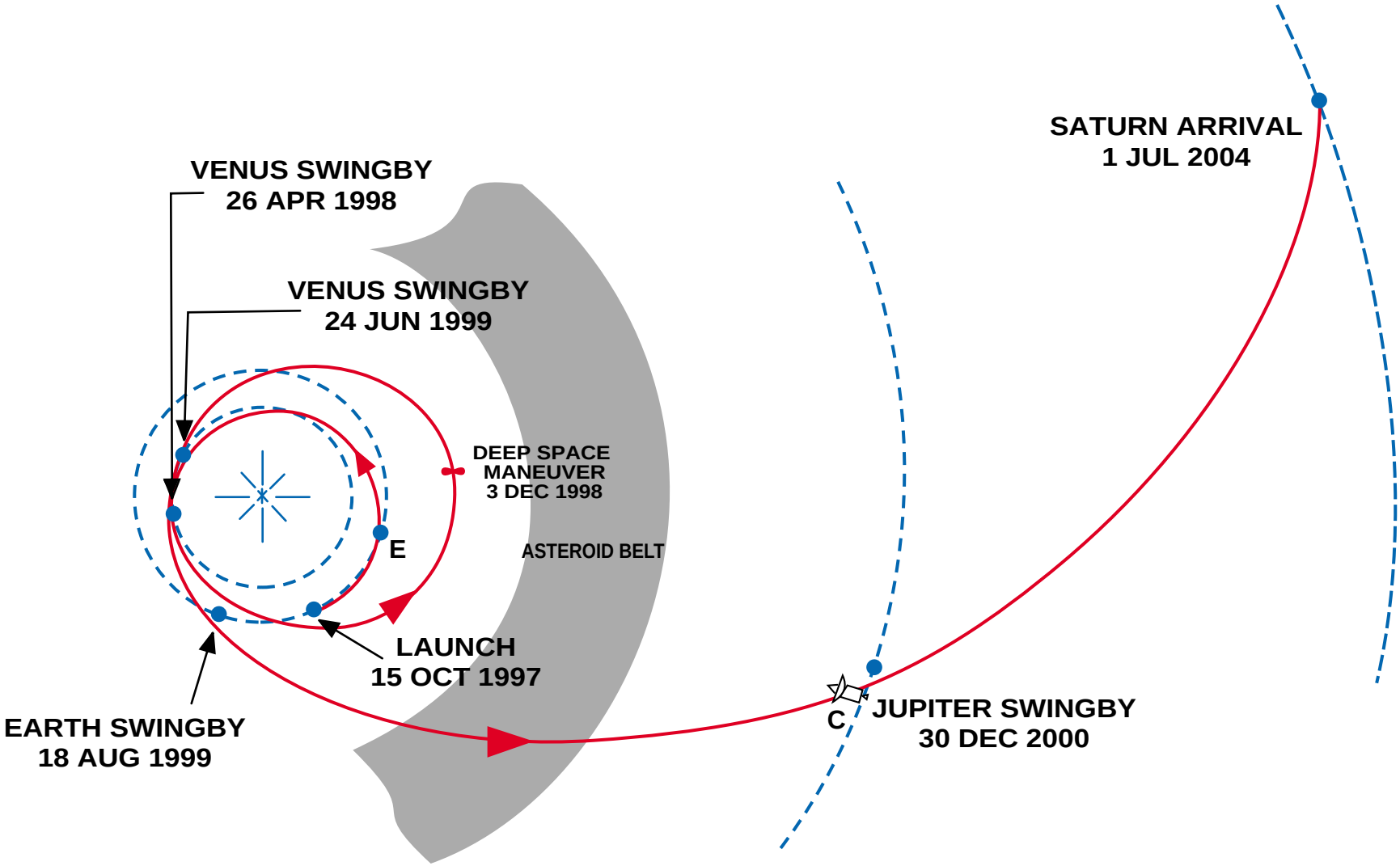
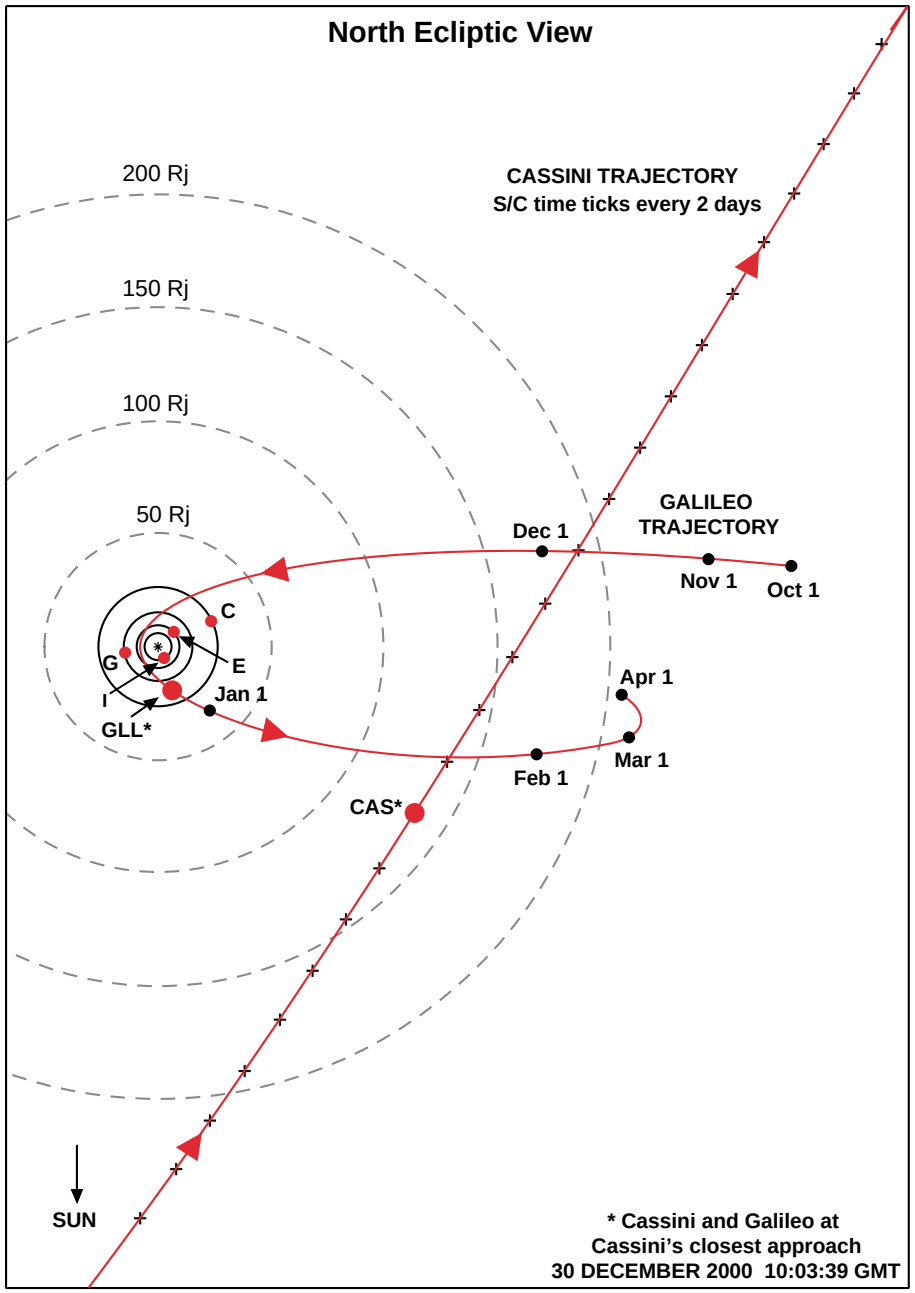
December 6, 2000


CASSINI CRUISE CONFIGURATION
4m High-Gain Antenna
Low-Gain Antenna (1of 2)
11m Magnetometer Boom
Radar Bay
Fields and Particles Pallet
Cosmic Dust Analyzer
Remote Sensing Pallet
Huygens Titan Probe
Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (3)
490 N Engines (2)

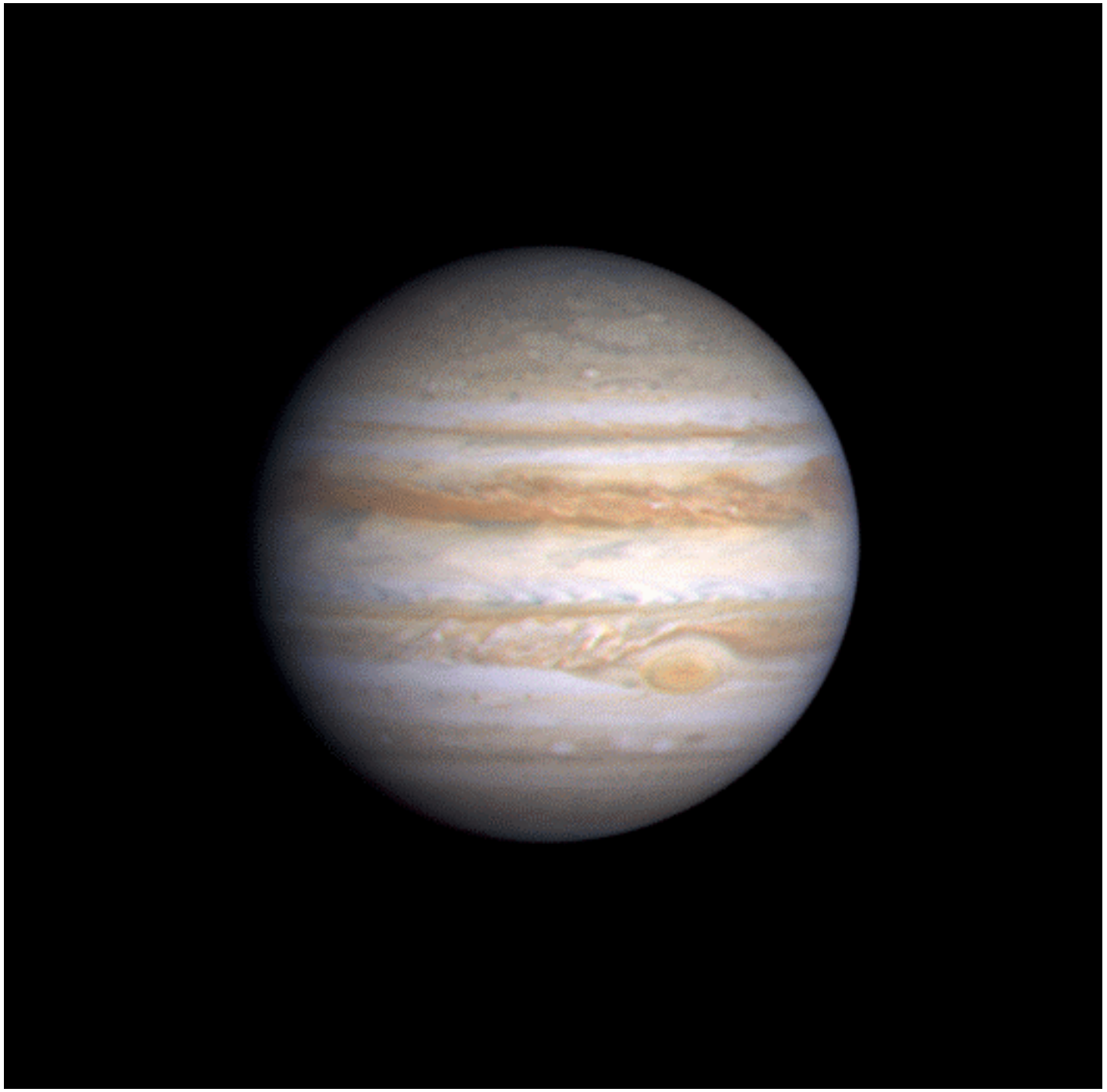
CASSINI MISSION CRUISE TRAJECTORY

[Earth (E) and Cassini (C) locations on 6 December 2000

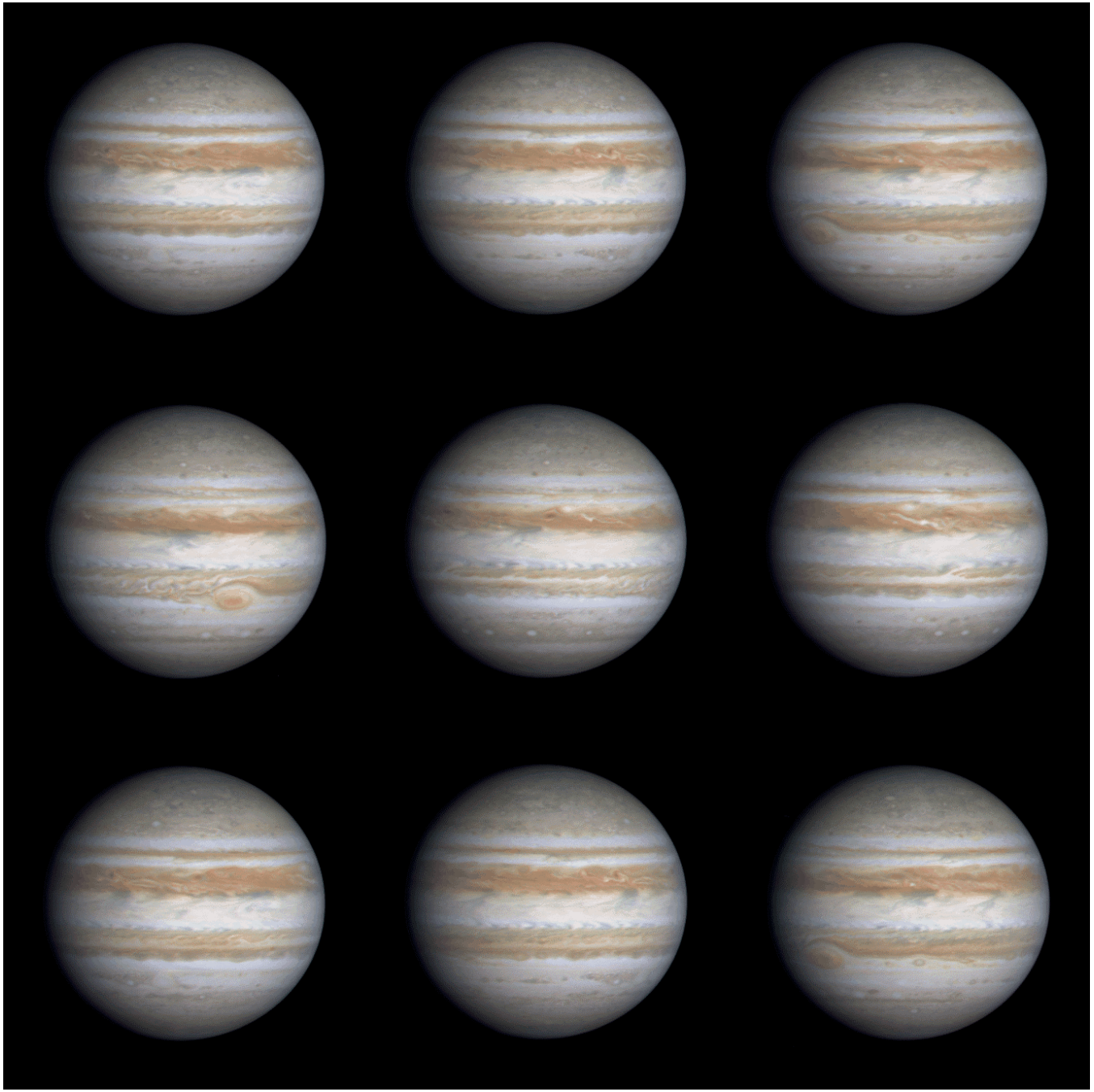




A unique opportunity arising from the Jupiter flyby comes from the fact that the Galileo spacecraft is currently in orbit at Jupiter, and in spite of the fact that it has received a radiation exposure well beyond its design margin, it is performing well, and has a high likelihood of continuing to function during the Cassini flyby in December. For the period of time up to and for a while after Cassini's closest approach to Jupiter, Galileo will be near its perijove, deep within Jupiter's magnetosphere, while Cassini is relatively distant from Jupiter, but more importantly, Cassini will still be outside of Jupiter's magnetosphere. This provides an opportunity of considerable interest to the scientific community in that Cassini will be able to measure the solar wind environment unaffected by the magnetosphere while Galileo will be able to make *in situ* measurements of how the magnetic field responds to the now measured solar wind impinging on it

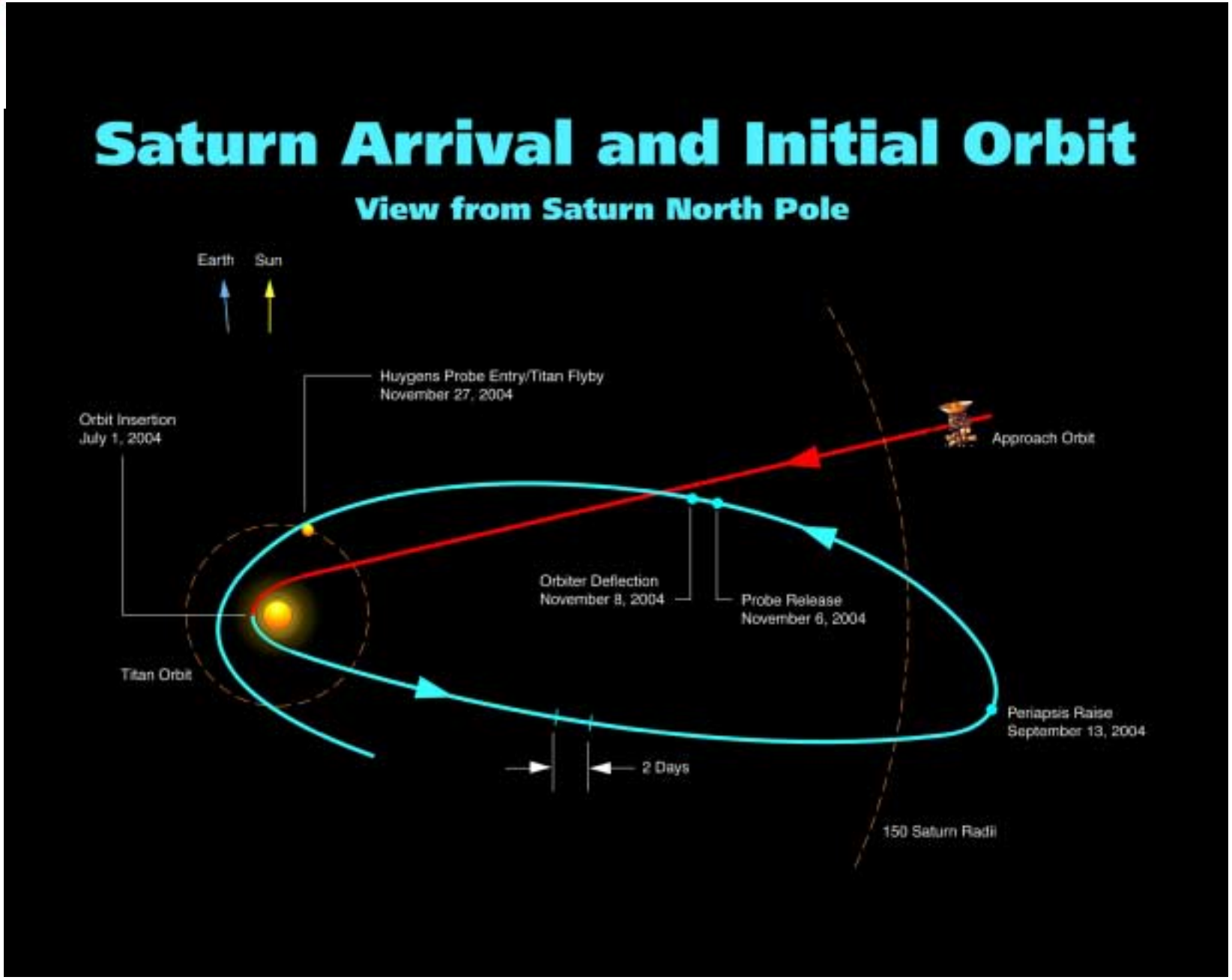


This true color image of Jupiter is composed of three images taken in the blue, green and red regions of the spectrum. All images were taken from a distance of 77.6 million km on October 8, 2000, around 16:57 UTC/SCET (spacecraft event time). The resolution is 466 km.

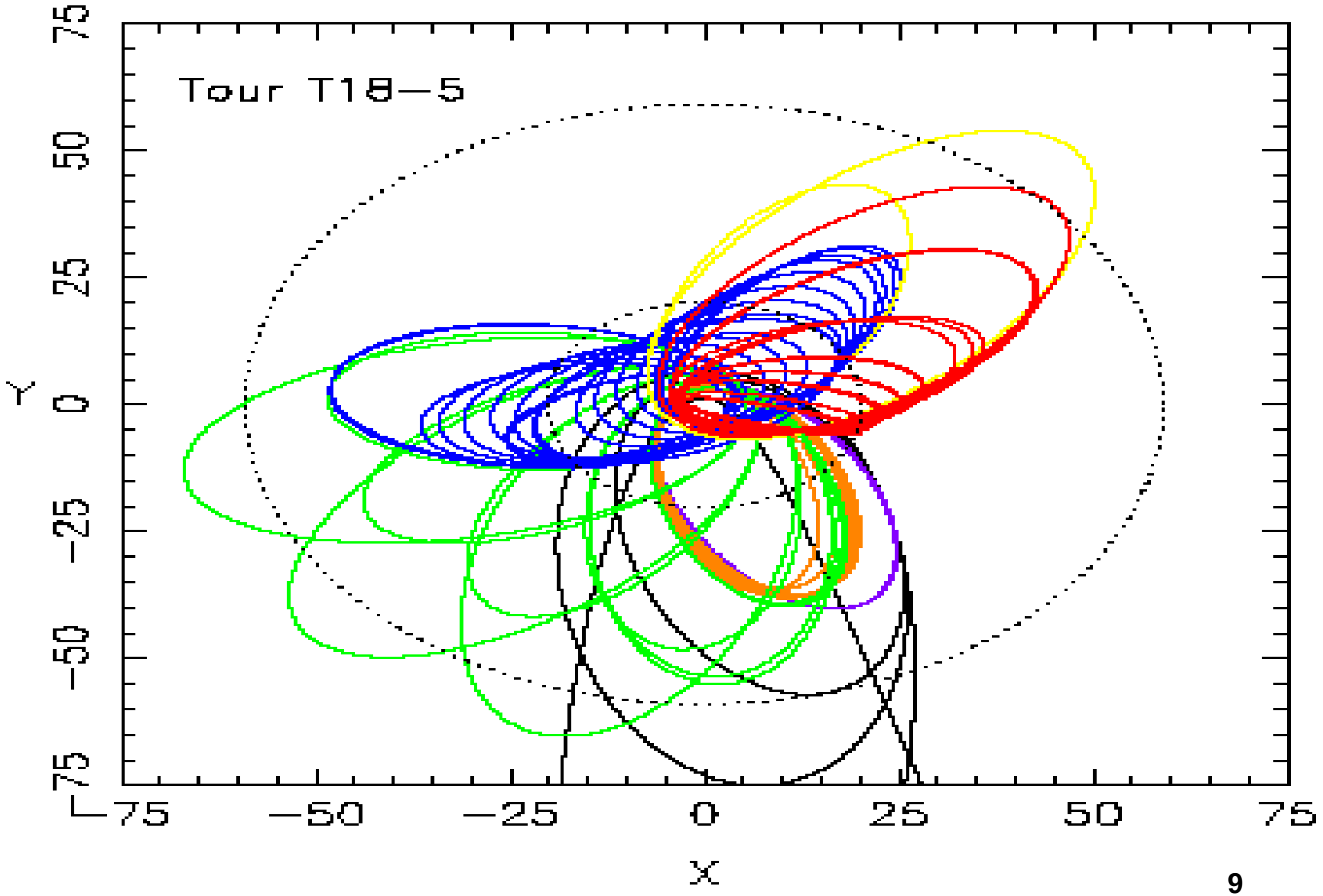


This sequence of nine true color narrow angle images shows the varying appearance of Jupiter as it underwent more than a complete 360 degree rotation. The images composing this sequence were taken between October 22 23:17 and October 23 12:38 UTC/SCET (spacecraft event time) from a phase angle of 20 degrees and an angular distance of 3.3 degrees above the Jovian equator plane.

The smallest features seen in this sequence are no bigger than about 380 km.


Saturn Arrival and Initial Orbit
View from Saturn North Pole
Earth
Sun
Huygens Probe Entry/Titan Flyby
November 27, 2004
Orbit Insertion
July 1, 2004
Approach Orbit
Orbiter Deflection
November 8, 2004
Probe Release
November 6, 2004
Titan Orbit
Periapsis Raise
September 13, 2004
2 Days
150 Saturn Radii

Orbital Tour - Pole View



CASSINI MISSION CRUISE TRAJECTORY

[Earth (E) location as of 6 December 2000]